

ritual organizations for and against woman suffrage, were swept back from Parliament Square to the adjoining streets, and human barriers of sturdy policemen effectively barred all the approaches to the House of Commons. The predicament of the House of Commons presented many of the features of a well defended encampment when the House met this afternoon to bring to a conclusion the current chapter of the work for the enfranchisement of women.

As a riot by the suffragettes was expected mounted and foot police were to be seen everywhere in great strength. Two thousand policemen and one hundred men were actually on duty, while large reserves were hidden in convenient courtyards in the vicinity of Parliament ready to pounce on any suffragette who should attempt to break the peace. Besides this, the leaves of all the other policemen belonging to the metropolitan force had been stopped.

CABINET MEMBERS GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

All places where suffragettes gathered were under strictest guard, and the leading militants, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, her daughters and aides, were under the constant surveillance of plain-clothes detectives from Scotland Yard. Extra police guards were placed in the offices and homes of the members of the Cabinet, and they were surrounded by policemen when they appeared on the streets.

The police are fearful of an outbreak of violence to-night that really would eclipse the letter box, telephone and fire alarm campaigns of the suffragettes and make their window-smashing crusade look like child's play.

BILL IS KILLED BY DECREE OF ASQUITH.

After the speaker's ruling on the Franchise bill, it was only a question whether the Cabinet would announce its capitulation before or after the vote had been taken on Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Franchise bill calling for the omission of the word "male" and thus practically introducing adult suffrage.

The suffragettes loudly clamored for the immediate withdrawal of the bill because they were satisfied that the amendment extending the franchise to women. After several days of the meetings the Government also adopted this view, and Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon gave the Franchise bill the happy despatch.

After getting the Speaker to state again in more definite form that if any of the women's amendments were carried except Sir Edward Grey's amendment the Franchise bill would become substantially a new bill and would have to be withdrawn, Premier Asquith announced that the Cabinet had decided that it would be unwise to prolong the discussion under the circumstances and it had therefore resolved to drop the bill. The Government, he added, would at its own time and within its lifetime proceed with bills dealing with electoral reform and plural voting.

Mrs. Pankhurst stated after the Government decision had become known that women could not accept for a moment the suggestion of a private members bill. She added:

"Our duty, unless we are told that we are to have a Government measure giving equal voting rights to men and women or that the so-called suffragist Ministers have resigned, is immediately to resume militancy."

SUFFRAGETTES MEET TO-NIGHT TO PLAN ACTION.

Those suffragettes who had been admitted into the outer lobby of the House of Commons and those in the vicinity of the House took the route to their homes with ominous quiet. The outer lobby was early guarded by lines of police so as to prevent any possibility of the women breaking in, and the inner sanctum was crowded with representatives of various suffrage societies, and there was no demonstration when Premier Asquith's announcement became known. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her sister militants hurried to hold a meeting to-night to settle their course of action.

The great display of police effectually dampened any projected outbreaks in their open space fronting the House of Commons. The crowds, including impending parades of women carrying sandwich boards advertising the views of the rival organizations against woman suffrage, were swept back from Parliament Square to the adjoining streets and human barriers of sturdy policemen effectively barred all the approaches to the House of Commons.

CHARLESTON WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds: quarter mile—Gordon, 115 (Butler), 1 to 2; out, first; Preserver, 112 (J. Wilson), 5 to 1; 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second (coupled with Carburter); Scardale, 118 (Ganser), 8 to 1; 3 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time 2:05.5. Carburter, Ida Cook, Edna Leska, Bulgarian, Sonny Boy also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, selling: five and a half furlongs—Veneta Stone, 102 (Quinn), 1 to 1.5; 2 to 1 and 4 to 1, first; Berkeley, 109 (Martin), 3 to 1; 1 to 1.5, second; Elma, 98 (Ford), 5 to 1; 2 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time 1:53.5. Carburter, Ida Cook, Edna Leska, Bulgarian, Sonny Boy also ran and finished as named.

CONNOISSEURS RECOGNISE THE UNIFORM EXCELLENT FLAVOR.

White Rose
CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, Only 35c. a Pound

Have You Means

of ascertaining the day of the week for any given time from the beginning of the Christian Era to the year 2200? If not, consult page 36 of the

1913
World Almanac,
which is now on sale, 25,000 other facts and figures in this 25c. book.

WIFE NO. 1 ASKED HIM TO WED NO. 2 TO GET HER MONEY

She Wanted Funds to Go Home, So Posed to No. 2 as Husband's Landlady.

THE SCHEME NETTED \$80.

Now, After Five Years, No. 1 Has Husband Arrested for Bigamy.

When Isidore Steinberg, a pushcart peddler, was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to-day he smilingly confronted two women, each with a child in her arms, who called him husband. One was plain of face, of dress and with gray hair. The other was young, well dressed and very pretty.

"I am guilty," Steinberg told Judge Rosalsky, when the latter told him the Grand Jury had indicted him for bigamy, "but it wasn't my fault."

"I can vouch for the truth of that," exclaimed Lawyer Nathan Tolk of No. 55 Essex street, "for I know the whole story in detail."

Steinberg's story was to the effect that Mrs. Steinberg, No. 1, whom he married in Russia, and who bore him five children, got homesick in 1908 and wanted to return to her sister's home in Russia. He was unable to supply her with the necessary money and she, after weeks of brooding, suggested to him the novel plan of his seeking another wife, obtaining a dowry and giving it to her, that she might return to her people. She promised him that she would never bother him or his new wife as long as they lived.

"In accordance with my wife's plan," Steinberg told Judge Rosalsky, "she went to a schatzstein, who brought to our home a young woman—this woman who is wife No. 2—and introduced her to my wife and myself. My first wife told me that she was only a boarder in the house and she gave me a splendid character, with the result that I married the second woman, after she had given me my wife, through the schatzstein. Our children were placed in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and my wife, No. 1, escorted by me and wife No. 2, went to the steamship dock. My first wife called to me from her ship and when she saw me she sent me and my wife an invitation to visit her. We went abroad on some money I had made, and spent a week with my wife's folks."

"I returned to this country in 1910. My first wife followed me, and calling upon wife No. 2, demanded money under threat of having me arrested and sent me from her side. In the meantime wife No. 2 had borne me a child and I got to really love her. She paid my first wife's demands, and it was not until she refused to pay the blackmail any longer that my first wife caused my arrest."

Wife No. 2, who was Miss Clara Zvidnik, and who now lives at No. 15 Cannon street, told Judge Rosalsky the story told by Steinberg was true. Wife No. 1 declared both Steinberg and Lawyer Tolk lied. Mrs. Steinberg, No. 2, begged for clemency for the defendant. No. 1 wanted him sent to prison for the rest of his life.

There was a reason for this, which Judge Rosalsky brought to light. Steinberg's return to this country No. 1's children have been returned to her by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum authorities and she is given \$5 a month to support them. Besides this money, she receives an additional \$10 a month from the society. If her husband is set free this money will be stopped and Steinberg will be forced to support her and the children. Steinberg's story is to be thoroughly investigated by probation officers.

Judge Rosalsky deferred the sentence of Steinberg until Feb. 5. In the meantime Steinberg's story is to be thoroughly investigated by probation officers.

SAVES A BUNCH OF BABIES AT A BROWNSVILLE FIRE.

Capt. Isaac Frank of the Brownsville station saw fire and smoke breaking out of the second story windows of a tenement at No. 42 Saratoga avenue to-day. He ran into the house and up the stairs shouting fire and kicking on doors. The dense smoke and the heat at the second floor turned him back.

When he reached the street he saw Mrs. Esther Simons on the fourth floor fire escape making ready to throw her two children, Barney, eight years old, and a baby, into the crowd on the sidewalk. The captain commanded her to wait and fought his way up the fire escape through ash cans, pots, pans and kettles.

He got the three down to the second story fire-escape and dropped the children to Policeman Robert Whitman on the sidewalk, who caught them safely. Mrs. Simons made the drop unaided and sprained her ankles.

The captain went back to the third floor, where Mrs. Rose Galatanka had appeared with her daughters, Helen and Pauline, two and three years old. He saved all three.

CATARRE

Every quick relief from pain, itching, burning, and all other troubles of the bladder and urinary tract, is found in the use of the famous Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and perfectly safe, and it is the only remedy that will cure the most stubborn cases of Catarrh. It is the only remedy that will cure the most stubborn cases of Catarrh. It is the only remedy that will cure the most stubborn cases of Catarrh.

LONDON'S CATARRH

25c. a bottle.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR. TELLS OF WORLDWIDE FIGHT AGAINST VICE.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

SULZER ASKS AID OF CITIZENS IN HIS GRAFT HUNT

Declares That Without Practical Support Some Who Are Guilty May Escape.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—"If any citizen knows of any graft, corruption, fraud or anything wrong in the State's service now is the time for him to come forward and to prove up while the forum is established and open. If the people who have been circulating rumors don't come forward and prove up now, their opportunities will be closed. If there is anything wrong in the State I want to get at it."

Gov. Sulzer made this comment today in giving out a statement concerning the work of his committee of inquiry. The Governor says the committee has been working along lines to reduce expenses and to promote efficiency. "In the matter of the corrupt or dishonesty and graft, whether on the part of officials or employees or in the relation of contractors and others to the State," says the statement, "the committee is desirous of going to the root of any such evil, however hydra-headed it may be. As must be understood by every reasonable citizen, the committee's task in this respect is most difficult, for corruption, graft and dishonesty are cunningly contrived and skillfully concealed, and suggested avenues of investigation often lead into blind alleys without result, either because of the cunning of the corrupt, or because of the indefiniteness, incompleteness, immaturity or rashness of the information offered for the committee's aid."

"In the time allowed this committee definite purpose must necessarily be its guide. It cannot waste time in chasing phantoms. The committee, therefore, invites the intelligent co-operation of citizens all over the State. That co-operation to produce good results, must be the presentation of facts, with corroborating evidence against the social evil, and the assistance of the patriotic citizenship of the State."

THREE INCHES LIMIT BETWEEN DANCERS AT THE WELLESLEY BALL

WELLESLEY, Jan. 27.—"The three-inch dead line" is the latest word in Wellesley's terpsichorean circles. That has an automatic has been erected against the operation of the "Turkey trot," the "bunny hug," the "Wellesley Woof" and other fashionable dances at the coming senior ball by a far and all seeing faculty.

This will be the first time a class at Wellesley has ever entertained members of the senior class at a dance. The faculty has drawn up a code of rules and regulations covering every phase of ballroom dancing and social life, and the most important of these is the three-inch rule. It is so dependent upon to see that the majority of them are followed out, is in for a worse job than refereeing a football game.

No girl shall allow her partner to hold her closer than three inches. For this is one of the faculty's ultimatum. To see that this rule is enforced certain of the college instructors have appointed themselves a "vigilance committee" and will place themselves at advantageous corners to see that the rule is observed.

Then comes the grapple regulation. Under no circumstances is a young man to pass his arm around a girl's waist in such a fashion that he could give her a surreptitious squeeze.

Copy corners have been abolished for the occasion. Electric lights have been placed in obscure nooks and corners are requested to arrive early. Memento photographs have been placed under a cloud and copies who care to stroll outside a ball room will be provided with chaperones. The young men will be allowed to escort the girls back to their dormitories, however, but dances will be provided, and seniors, chaperones and young men will pile in together. Strong electric flashlights will be turned on at frequent intervals.

ROCKEFELLER JR. IN A WORLD-WIDE FIGHT WITH VICE

Tells the Evening World of the Work and Plans of the Hygiene Bureau.

WOMAN IS THE VICTIM.

Experts Making a Comprehensive Study of Conditions in Large Cities.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. in an interview with an Evening World reporter to-day explained in detail the work and aims of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, which has declared war on vice the world over and is engaged in a comprehensive study of modern conditions in his cities here and abroad with a view to social betterment.

"The idea of establishing a permanent organization to combat the social evil in this city," said Mr. Rockefeller to-day, "was the outgrowth of my service of six months as foreman of the Special White Slave Grand Jury, appointed in New York City at the beginning of 1910. I came at that time to realize the extent and horror of the evil, and to believe that it constituted one of the great and vital world problems of the day. In the judgment of eminent medical men it forms, from the point of view of disease, the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race. Therefore, as a result of conference with many people, the Bureau of Social Hygiene was established."

"Under the direction of the bureau, George J. Kneeland, who conducted the investigation carried on by the Chicago Vice Commission, has made a comprehensive study of vice conditions in this city; and Abraham Flexner has spent nearly a year abroad investigating the methods of dealing with this problem in the leading cities of Europe. He will make further studies in a number of the larger cities of this country. As each of these studies is completed it will be published and until this is done the bureau deems it unwise and premature to express any conclusions as to a method of dealing with the social evil in this city. It is hoped that the press and the public will be disposed to await the result of these studies before formulating conclusions."

UNFORTUNATE WOMAN IN MOST CASES IS A VICTIM.

"In answer to your question as to whether the unfortunate woman is a victim or a contributor to her own vicious career, I feel unhesitatingly that in the vast majority of cases she is a victim. Prostitution as now conducted in this country and in Europe is very largely a man's business; the women are merely tools in the hands of the stronger sex. It is a business run for profit and the profit is large. It is my belief that less than 25 per cent of the fallen women in this country would have fallen if they had had an equally good chance to lead a pure life."

"That they have been dragged into the mire in such large numbers here is due to a variety of circumstances, among which are poverty, ignorance, immaturity, lack of training, the desire to gratify the natural craving for amusement, pretty things, etc., but while all of these and many others may be contributing causes, man is chiefly responsible for their fall."

"Thus far the work of the bureau has been financed by its members and a few interested friends, and this will continue to be the case until a larger and more formal organization is formed. To its future financial policy it is not now necessary to give attention. As its needs grow, there are numbers of men and women in this city who, I am confident, stand ready to join in meeting them."

"While the bureau expects to publish all of its important studies, it is obvious that its preliminary work can best be done without publicity. The bureau holds itself ready to enter any field of investigation or work not already occupied effectively by other organizations which seem likely to contribute to the main purposes for which it has been established."

SEEKS A PERMANENT, NOT TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Although the 1910 Grand Jury recommended the appointment of a public commission to deal with the social evil, Mr. Rockefeller explains that the interest in the subject led him to confer personally with "over a hundred leading lawyers, physicians, business men, prelates of the church, and other prominent citizens, clergymen, settlement and social workers, labor leaders and reformers."

This inquiry showed that the disadvantages of a public commission are of short duration, its publicity and its inability to do more than recommend legislation or action. Also, Mr. Rockefeller found that of late years organized crime against the social evil have been temporary because their members had other work to do, and of only temporary effect, while the underworld, in business all the time, recognizes this and is never alarmed by these passing demonstrations.

With the object of making a real and lasting improvement in conditions the Bureau of Social Hygiene, now formed in 1911, not dependent on a temporary wave of reform nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but to go on, generation after generation, making war against the forces of evil. Its members are Miss Katherine Bennett Davis, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Stacy J. Murphy, a New York lawyer; and Mr. Rockefeller himself, the work developing new members will be added. Mr. Rockefeller says:

"If this experiment is successful, Mr. Rockefeller says, 'the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, also less wasteful than those at present followed.'"

MAN WHOSE \$80,000 CHECK SAVED THE GUARDIAN TRUST CO.



F.W. WOOLWORTH

STRIKING WAITERS STAMPEDE TO GET BACK OLD JOBS

(Continued from First Page.)

the meeting of the International Hotel Workers' Union on Saturday night and were taken back. Sixty more of the old staff found reinstatement. These men had all gone out under protest, saying that they were forced by the action of their union to do so.

At the Hotel McAlpin between sixty and seventy waiters were taken back and the dining rooms were running at about normal capacity when breakfast was served this morning. At the Vanderbilt it was said that the management had chosen a few of the applicants out of the old list of waiters for reinstatement, but that it was not in a hurry to receive the former strikers with open arms.

At the Hotel Cadillac the manager announced that all old waiters except Greeks would be reinstated on application. But the bars are up against the waiters and bus boys that nationally because, as the management sees it, they are sullen in temper and natural trouble makers.

HUNDREDS RENOUNCE UNION TO GET OLD JOBS BACK.

Alfred Michael, who conducts a restaurant at Forty-second street and Broadway, and who lost a hundred waiters during the first day of the strike, was visited by a large delegation early to-day, pleading for reinstatement. At first he refused to treat with them, but later, when the former strikers returned and begged most abjectly to be taken back, Michael announced that every man who would tear up his union card and give him the fragments could take his "station" at the noon hour.

Michael had to get a waste-basket to hold these testimonials of renunciation. Henry B. Martin, president of the company operating the Follies Bazaar restaurant, located by 16 of his old employees early to-day. He announced that the only terms of reinstatement were those of union renunciation and he got his men back willingly.

At the Hotel Plaza, from which strikers had been expelled last week, refusal to receive any of them back was given to-day. No special intervention by patrons will prevail to shake the determination of the management, it was said.

Louis Martin, who was hit the heaviest with the walkout of 315 men and who operated his restaurant, at Forty-second street and Broadway, with the greatest difficulty during the four days of the strike, said to-day that he would not take back any men who had not forsworn their union allegiance. He had plenty of opportunity to fill his "stations" even under this condition.

At the Hotel Endicott negro waiters have been in place for two weeks and, according to the management, have given excellent service. The guests of the hotel have asked that the negroes be continued in service and no white strikers will be employed.

The hotel and restaurant men say that Patrick Quinlan's advice to the waiters at the Union Square meeting on Saturday to resort to "sabotage," the French coined word for the breaking of dishes and the spoiling of food by drugs, was not taken seriously by them. No waiter who tries to "doctor" food in the kitchens will escape with a whole head, and no waiter, hotel men believe, will care to endanger an already precarious tenure of service by playing any French tricks.

Head's Sarsaparilla

Achieves its great victories not simply because it contains sarsaparilla but because of its singular combination of more than twenty great specifics. Get it today in the usual liquid form or in the tablets known as Sarsachets.

WOOLWORTH PAID \$80,000 TO SAVE GUARDIAN TRUST

"Make Good," He Said, When Teller Stole Amount, Then He Wrote Check.

STORY HID SEVEN YEARS

Secret of Eight Directors, Who Trembled at Crisis, Told To-Day in Court.

Seven years ago—in January, 1906—the Guardian Trust Company faced a crisis in its career. A paying teller had defaulted to the extent of \$80,000. The State bank examiners had discovered the serious shortage in the trust company's accounts, and had handed an ultimatum to the board of directors to the effect that unless \$80,000 were put back into the company's coffers at once, the fact of the shortage would be made public, and every one knows what happens to a banking institution when its depositors learn that a large sum of money has been stolen from their depository.

On the night when the examiners threw their bomb among the trust company's officers, the Board of Directors was summoned to meet secretly behind the locked doors of the directors' room, to find a way out of the desperate plight. Frank W. Woolworth, then the owner of the tallest building in the world as a monument to his name, found the way out.

"MAKE GOOD—HERE'S THE AMOUNT," SAID WOOLWORTH.

"What shall we do?" asked the harassed chairman of the board. "Do!" replied President Woolworth. "There is only one thing to do—make good that shortage at once."

"How?" queried several of the miserable directors breathlessly, at the same time.

For answer Mr. Woolworth drew from his pocket a fountain pen and his check-book. As he bent over the long mahogany table, the whispering scrape of his pen was the only sound in the room of secret finance.

Mr. Woolworth stuck the cap back on his pen, tore out the check he'd just made out, and handed it to the treasurer. "Here's my personal check for the full amount," he said. "Deposit it the moment the bank opens in the morning and send word to the examiners to-night. Good night, gentlemen."

The next day the bank opened for business as usual. None of the thousands of depositors who do daily business with the institution ever knew that there was a time when the sound, respectable Guardian Trust was hovering on the brink of possible disaster. They might not have learned of it even to-day, and the resource and courage of Mr. Woolworth might never have been made known had it not been for the machinations of justice in the courts, which compelled the narration of the details of this crisis and the manner in which it was met.

Officers and directors of banking institutions never like to have the public know they were ever in peril. For that reason the secret of the crisis and the State Comptroller William Solmer stated yesterday for the purpose of helping Gen. Sickles pay his debt to the State. The response to the Sheriff's appeal was not as generous as he had anticipated.

LEVY SUIT BRINGS CRISIS TO LIGHT IN COURT.

Mr. Levy is suing the trust company to recover \$1,000, plus the interest since July, 1906. For five years his suit has been hanging fire, in one form or another, in the courts, and not a word has been spoken by either side as to how the trust company is alleged to have incurred the obligation to its one time director.

A few days ago the attorneys for the

trust company, Bowers & Sands, of No. 21 Nassau street, finding it impossible to defend the action—which is to come to trial in a few days—without a more specific complaint before them, got Supreme Court Justice Page to order Mr. Levy's attorney, Charles W. Lyden, of No. 2 Rector street, to furnish a bill of particulars. The bill of particulars was filed to-day, and so the whole story of the trust company's peril and of Mr. Woolworth's role of financial savior can be read by every depositor.

GEN. SICKLES PUT UNDER ARREST FOR JUST TWO MINUTES

(Continued from First Page.)

Ludlow Street Jail. For that reason what amounts to a civil action was brought against the general. The threat of imprisonment was made because that appeared to be the only method open to enforce the payment of the money due the State.

WOULD HAVE GIVEN A 24-HOUR RESPITE ANYWAY.

Even though a bond had not been procured to-day, Gen. Sickles would not have been arrested. Sheriff Harburger decided, after consultation with Mr. Kennedy this morning, that he would grant a respite of twenty-four hours if necessary before actually serving the order of arrest. The Sheriff will address personal appeals to John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Vincent Astor, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff and other millionaires for contributions to a fund to pay Gen. Sickles' shortage, and he will also appeal to the members of the panels of the Sheriff's Jury, all of whom are wealthy men.

The Sheriff is not paying much attention to the reported willingness of Gen. Sickles' wife to pay off his indebtedness to the State. Mrs. Sickles was to have settled on Jan. 22 and her failure to do so had Attorney-General Cardozo to apply for the order of arrest.

DEAR FRIEND HARBURGER:

Perhaps it will interest you to read the enclosed pamphlet, in which you will see from Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet that I won the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg, and that Lieut. Gen. Phil Sheridan of the Union Army agrees with Longstreet, my adversary. Sincerely your friend, DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, a lawyer who was one of Gov. Dix's advisors, sent Sheriff Harburger a telegram to-day suggesting that the Sheriff appeal through newspapers for 100 men to contribute \$200 apiece toward settling the Sickles shortage. Mr. Van Santvoord stated that he would be one of the hundred.

At noon to-day Sheriff Harburger had about \$1,000 contributed to the fund he and State Comptroller William Solmer stated yesterday for the purpose of helping Gen. Sickles pay his debt to the State. The response to the Sheriff's appeal was not as generous as he had anticipated.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

(From the Washington Star.) "I am afraid you have said things which I am sorry for," said the prudent friend.

"Of course I have," replied the orator. "But the men who are supervising this campaign convinced me that I'd be still sorer if I didn't say them."

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT.

THE ORRINE treatment for the Drink Habit can be used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whiskey, beer or other alcoholic stimulants. Thousands have successfully used it and have been restored to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Can be given secretly. Costs only \$1.00 per box. If you fail to get results from ORRINE after a trial, your money will be refunded. For sale by Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. Ask them for free booklet telling all about ORRINE.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for Monday, the 27th
110 BRILLIANTS—Choicest Synthetic first round and selected in a glass case, covered with 25c value elsewhere. POUND BOX 10c

Monday's Offering
GREENBERRY CREAM WALNUT—Best flavored cream, blended with the finest chocolate and infused with a nutty Greenberry Walnut. Like value elsewhere. POUND BOX 19c

Special for Tuesday, the 28th
VAN AND CHOCOLATE—Vanilla, Hazelnut, Walnut, etc., mingled with Van. Like value elsewhere. POUND BOX 10c

Tuesday's Offering
NUT STUFFED DATES—A rare combination of dates rich in flavor, and nutmeat, making a delicious and nutritious food. Like value elsewhere. POUND BOX 21c

PENNY A POUND PROFIT PLUS PARCEL POST

Any of the special parcels will be delivered by Parcel Post within 80 miles of New York by adding the following amounts to cover postage on Candy and confectionery:
1-lb. box, 10c; 2-lb. box, 15c; 3-lb. box, 20c; 4-lb. box, 25c; 5-lb. box, 30c; 6-lb. box, 35c; 7-lb. box, 40c; 8-lb. box, 45c; 9-lb. box, 50c; 10-lb. box, 55c; 11-lb. box, 60c; 12-lb. box, 65c; 13-lb. box, 70c; 14-lb. box, 75c; 15-lb. box, 80c; 16-lb. box, 85c; 17-lb. box, 90c; 18-lb. box, 95c; 19-lb. box, 1.00; 20-lb. box, 1.05; 21-lb. box, 1.10; 22-lb. box, 1.15; 23-lb. box, 1.20; 24-lb. box, 1.25; 25-lb. box, 1.30; 26-lb. box, 1.35; 27-lb. box, 1.40; 28-lb. box, 1.45; 29-lb. box, 1.50; 30-lb. box, 1.55; 31-lb. box, 1.60; 32-lb. box, 1.65; 33-lb. box, 1.70; 34-lb. box, 1.75; 35-lb. box, 1.80; 36-lb. box, 1.85; 37-lb. box, 1.90; 38-lb. box, 1.95; 39-lb. box, 2.00; 40-lb. box, 2.05; 41-lb. box, 2.10; 42-lb. box, 2.15; 43-lb. box, 2.20; 44-lb. box, 2.25; 45-lb. box, 2.3